

KoreaMed Synapse XML



DOI/CrossRef XML



대한의학학술지편집인협의회
공효순

KoreaMed Synapse XML

KoreaMed Synapse 구조

Abstract

+

Figures
Tables
References

J Korean Neurosurg Soc. 2007 Mar;41(3):153-156. English.



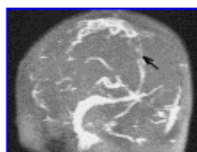
Relationship Between Leukocytosis and Vasospasms Following Aneurysmal Subarachnoid Hemorrhage.

Oh SY, Kwon JT, Hong HJ, Kim YB, Suk JS.

Department of Neurosurgery, College of Medicine, Chung-Ang University, Seoul, Korea. jtkwon@cau.ac.kr

OBJECTIVE : Cerebral vasospasm is a devastating medical complication of aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH). Therefore, prompt detection of vasospasms in aneurysmal SAH is important to the clinical outcome of the patient. For better prediction and effective management of vasospasms, identifying risk factors is essential. This study is aimed at evaluating the relationship between clinical hematologic values, especially white blood cell count, and cerebral vasospasms. **METHODS :** A retrospective review was conducted on 249 patients with aneurysmal SAH who underwent surgical clipping (230 cases) or endovascular intervention (19 cases) between 2003 and 2005. The underlying clinical conditions assessed were leukocytosis, fever, hypertension, diabetes, smoking, Hunt and Hess grade, Fisher grade, aneurysm location, and direct clipping versus endovascular intervention. **RESULTS :** Two hundred forty-nine patients were treated for aneurysmal SAH during this period. We selected 158 patients in Hunt and Hess grade I - III. Cases of infectious conditions, rebleeding and other surgical/clinical complications were excluded. Vasospasms occurred 7.0 +/- 3.1 days after the onset of SAH. There were several independent predictors of vasospasm : Fisher grade III ($p=0.002$), fever within two weeks on admission ($p<0.001$), and a serum leukocyte count $>10.8 \times 10^3/\text{mm}^3$ on admission ($p=0.018$). **CONCLUSION :** This study results indicate that leukocytosis and fever increase the risk of vasospasms. However, other known risk factors, such as hypertension and smoking, were not correlated with respect to predicting of cerebral vasospasm. Monitoring the serum leukocyte count may be a helpful and useful marker of vasospasms after aneurysmal SAH.





[Display Full Size version of this image \(53K\)](#)

Fig. 1. Magnetic resonance venography, coronal view, showing reduced signals from superior sagittal sinus (arrow), suggestive of venous sinus thrombosis.

Table 1.

Symptoms of and NCS results in CTS patients before and after CTR

	Numbness or tingling	Weakness in thumb	Swelling and/or dryness	Thenar atrophy	NCS abnormal
Before CTR (N = 22)	22	18	14	2	22
After CTR (N = 22)	2	2	0	2	0

References

- [1] G. Azizleri, Juvenile Behçet's syndrome. In: G.V. Ball and S.L. Bridges Jr., Editors, *Vasculitis*, Oxford University Press, Oxford (2002), pp. 441–444.
- [2] H. Makni, R. Kolski, S. Kolski, Z. Bahloul, A. Jarraya and H. Ayadi, Familial Behçet's disease, clinical and immunological study about 26 cases, *Rev Rhum Engl Ed* **63** (1996), p. 537.
- [3] International Study Group for Behçet's Disease, Criteria for diagnosis of Behçet's disease, *Lancet* **335** (1990), pp. 1078–1080.



KoreaMed Synapse XML

- from PMC XML

- **Journal-meta**

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<front>
```

```
<journal-meta>
```

```
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```

```
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```

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```

```
<issn pub-type="epub">1598-7876</issn>
```

```
<publisher>
```

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```

```
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```
</journal-meta>
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▪ **Article-meta**

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</pub-date>  
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<issue>3</issue>  
<fpage>153</fpage>  
<lpage>156</lpage>  
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</front>
```

▪ Back Matter

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```

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```

```
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```

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</caption>
```

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<tr>
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```

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</tr>
```

```
</tbody>
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</table>
```

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<fn>
```

```
<p>&#x002A;ACA : anterior cerebral artery, Acho : anterior choroidal artery, ICA : intenal carotid artery, ACoA : anterior communicating artery, PCoA : posterior communicating artery, MCA : middle cerebral artery, V-B : verterbro-basilar artery, RDS : Rankin's disability scale. &#x2020;Values are presented as the means&#x00B1;standard deviation</p>
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</fn>
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</table-wrap>
```

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</sec>
```


▪ Reference

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</article>

KoreaMed Synapse XML Validator

XML Validator - Microsoft Internet Explorer

주소(D) http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/utills/validate/xmlcheck.cgi

PubMed Central

PMC XML Validator

About PMC Journal List For Publishers Utilities

About PMC

For Publishers

PMC Utilities

Utilities Index Open Access List OAI Service FTP Service E-utilities NLM DTD Tagging Guidelines XML Validator Style Checker Article Previewer XML Resources SGML Validator

PMC XML Validator

"Clear" will take you back to the instruction page.

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No parsing errors.

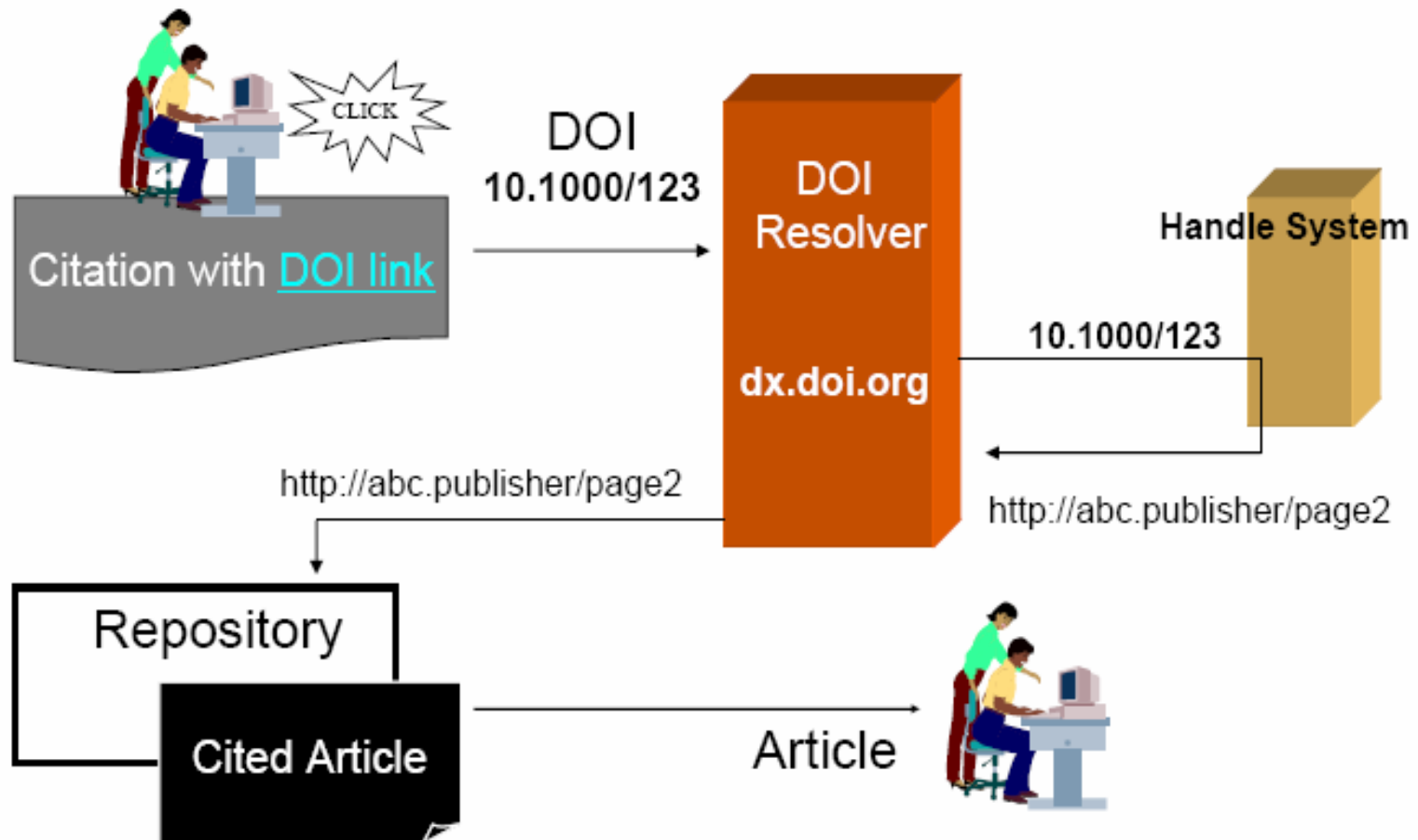
[Write to PMC](#) [PMC Home](#) [PubMed](#) [NCBI](#) [NLM](#) [NIH](#)

[Privacy Policy](#) [Disclaimer](#) [Freedom of Information Act](#)

Last updated: May 6, 2004

DOI/CrossRef XML

CrossRef/DOI Linking



How to implement CrossRef

- DOI 부여하기
- Print/Display DOIs on journal article
- Deposit DOIs and metadata in CrossRef
- Query and lookup from CrossRef

DOI Syntax



The diagram illustrates the DOI syntax components. At the top, the DOI `10.1006/jmbi.1995.0238` is shown. The `10.1006` part is labeled as the **prefix**, and `jmbi.1995.0238` is labeled as the **suffix**. Below this, a URL `http://dx.doi.org/10.1006/jmbi.1995.0238` is shown with brackets identifying its parts: `http://dx.doi.org/` is the **DOI Directory**, `10.1006/` is the **Prefix**, and `jmbi.1995.0238` is the **Suffix**. A note states: *The DOI syntax is a NISO standard*.

- Prefix : International DOI Foundation(IDF)에서 부여
- Suffix : Publisher가 임의로 부여

DOI Suffixes

Publication Item	Sample DOI Names	Comment
Journal article	10.1513/pats.200402-016MS	Title descriptor followed by publication data
	10.1046/j.1445-2197.2003.02820.x	ISSN with pub year
	10.1246/bcsj.73.1653	Title descriptor followed by volume and page
	10.1115/1.1286317	An opaque suffix
Journal of article component	10.2210/pdb2c73/pdb	Parent DOI name is 10.2210/pdb
	10.1107/S1600536806055784/bi2125sup1.cif	Parent DOI name is 10.1107/S1600536806055784 mine_type="chemical/x-cif"
	10.1371./journal.pone.0000188.g001	Parent DOI name is 10.1371/journal.pone.0000188. This is a figure from the article
	10.1172/JCI27602DS1	Supplemental data to parent DOI name 10.1172/JCI27602
Conference proceeding article	10.1063/1.1920984	An opaque suffix
	10.1105/ICEEE.2001.1433923	Title followed by pub year
Book	10.1002/0471758132	Suffix is the book's ISBN
Book Chapter	10.1002/0471758132.ch1	
Technical Report	10.2172/897503	An opaque suffix
	10.1037/ce100DO1	
	10.1044/policy.RP1982-00125	International descriptor along with publication year
	10.1599/0409Moynihan	Year/month of pub plus author suffix must be unique to prepix
Dissertation	10.2986/tren.009-0347	An opaque suffix

Sample DOI

- Academic Press

10.1006/imbi.1998.2354

- journal of immunology

- Journal of the Korean Neurosurgical Society

10.3341/jkns.2007.41.2.153

10.3341/jkns.2007.41.2.153

10.3341/jkns.2007.41.s2.s153

- Uchida

- a sequential number

Examples : Print/Display DOIs on journal article

Drinking from the Association Study

David J. Hunter, M.B., B.S.,

The past 3
a series of
netic underpin
prostate cancer

issue of the *Journal*,
disease (reported by
These genomewide
studies have been
ine interpatient dif
herited genetic va
unprecedented leve
thanks to the de
microarrays, or ch
assessing more
single-nucleotide p
(SNPs) in a single
“SNP-chip” technol
on a catalogue of
man genetic vari
provided by the Ha
which was made p
completion of the
man-genome sequ
The amount of
studies is four to

RGCs are specialized neuroepithelial cells that are important in the numb and numb-like (Numb), homologs of the *Drosophila* endocytic

development of the cerebral cortex, serving as both migrational guides for neurons¹⁻⁴. RGCs are highlighting a short apical process that forms an end-foot on the ventricular zone (VZ) surface, and a longer basal process that guides migrating neurons³. The apical end-feet attach to each other via cadherin-based adherens junctions. The apical attachment and the neuroepithelial integrity of the VZ. A prototypical adherens junction is formed by homodimers of classical cadherins, such as cadherin 1 (Cdh1) and Cdh2 (also known as E-cadherin and N-cadherin), which control adhesion by recruiting actin microfilaments⁶⁻⁹. The adherens junctions and polarity of RGCs are maintained throughout the neurogenic period, at the end of which downregulation of polarity occurs^{3,10-13}. Some RGCs retract their adherens junctions and apical contacts and transform into parenchymal astrocytes^{3,10-13}. Other RGCs retract their apical processes but retain adherens junctions to form the lining of the ventricles as ependymal cells. Thus, RGC intercellular contacts and polarity maintain the structural integrity of the VZ and the ventricular wall. Consequently, abnormalities in RGC adhesion and polarity underlie developmental brain disorders and tumors.

In this study, we present evidence that the maintenance of cadherin-based adherens junctions and polarity in mouse cor

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Received 9 April; accepted 17 May; published online 24 July 2007

Neuroradiology (2007) 49:541-544

DOI 10.1007/s00234-007-0235-z

INVITED REVIEW

Reversible focal splenic lesions

Massimo Gallucci • Nicola Limbucci •
Amalia Paonessa • Ferdinando Caranci

Received: 2 February 2007 / Accepted: 23 March 2007 / Published online: 24 May 2007

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Abstract Reversible focal lesions in the splenium of the corpus callosum (SCC) have recently been reported. They are circumscribed and located in the median aspect of the SCC. On MRI, they are hyperintense on T2-W and isohypointense on T1-W sequences, with no contrast enhancement. On DWI, SCC lesions are hyperintense with low

relationship has been found to explain all the pathologies associated with SCC lesions. In our opinion, the similar imaging, clinical and prognostic aspects of these lesions depend on a high vulnerability of the SCC to excitotoxic edema and are less dependent on the underlying pathology. In this review, the relevant literature concerning reversible

CrossRef Schema Journal Deposit Hierarchy

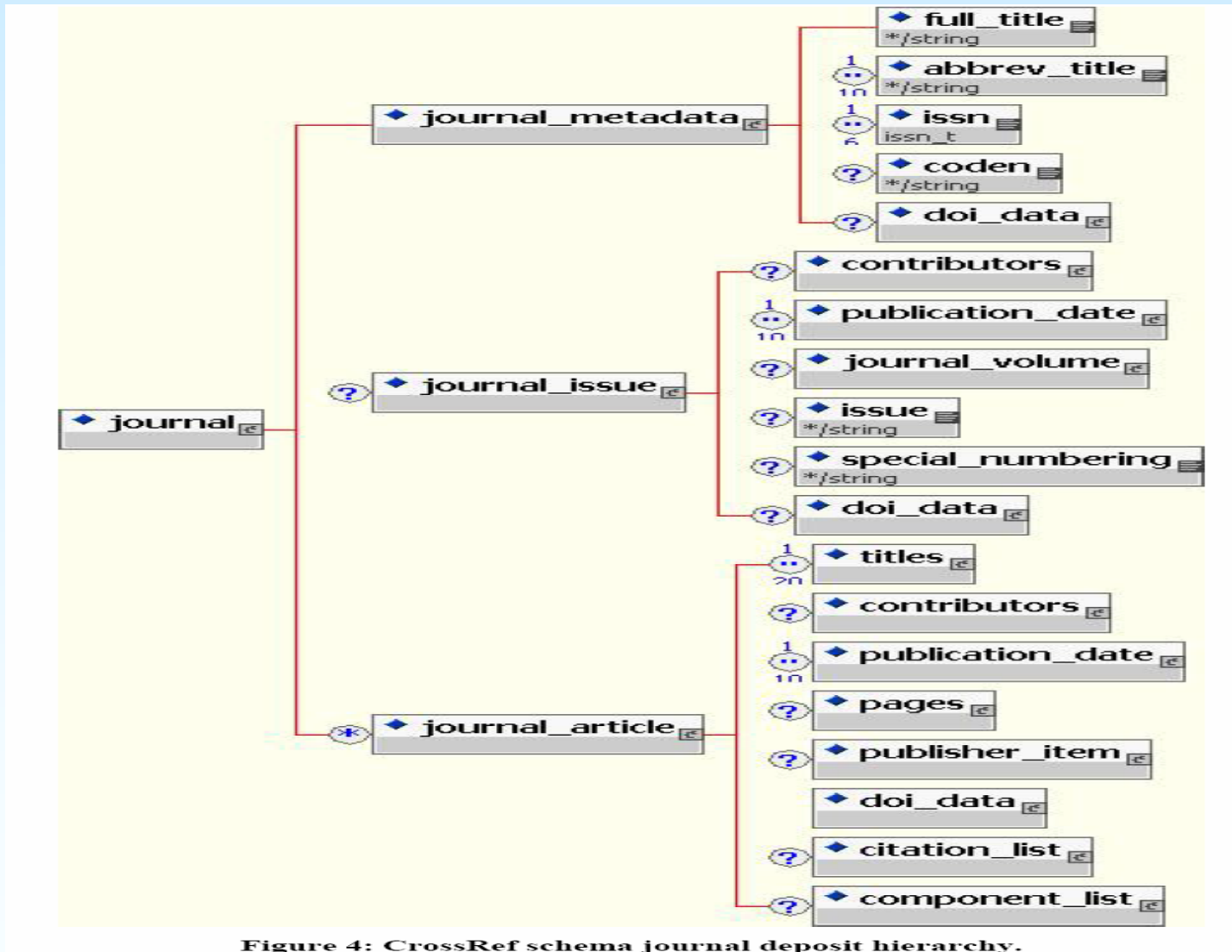


Figure 4: CrossRef schema journal deposit hierarchy.

Deposit metadata for an article and assign DOI: Xml

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Deposit metadata for an article and assign DOI: Xml

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        <given-names>L</given-names>
      </name>
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How to Deposit

- How do I send this XML?
 - Use the upload form at <http://doi.crossref.org>
 - Write a program to do it for you automatically
- What if I don't program and don't know XML?
 - Use <http://crossref.org/webDeposit/>
- What if I have article in NLM based XML?
 - Use <http://www.crossref.org/webDeposit>

How do I send this XML?

- Use the upload form at <http://doi.crossref.org>



The screenshot shows the Crossref website's upload form. At the top left is the Crossref logo, and at the top right is the text "Software developed by atypon" with the Atypion logo. Below the header is a navigation menu with tabs for "Home", "Users", "Submissions", "Queries", "Reports", and "Metadata Admin". Under "Submissions", there are sub-tabs for "Administration", "Upload", "Show System Queue", and "Download Metadata". The "Upload" sub-tab is active. The main content area contains the text "Please enter the file name, area and type of the submission you wish to upload". Below this text are three rows of form elements: 1) "FileName:" followed by a text input field and a "찾아보기..." button; 2) "Area:" followed by two radio buttons, "Live" (selected) and "Test"; 3) "Type:" followed by five radio buttons: "Metadata" (selected), "Query", "DOI Query", "DOI References / Resources", and "Conflict management". At the bottom of the form is an "upload" button. At the very bottom of the page, there is a copyright notice: "© 2000-2007 PILA, Inc. Software based on the Literatum™ platform from [Atypion systems](#)".

How do I send this XML?

- Write a program to do it for you automatically


- Writing a program to perform the upload is a fairly simple process (in Java or Perl anyway)

- A fully functional Java program can be download from <http://www.crossref.org/08downloads/doUpload.java>.
 - This program accepts either an XML file to deposit or a file (anything without a .XML extension) that is a list of XML files to deposit.
 - It is run by issuing: `java doUpload <USR> <PWD> filename`
 - In order to use this you will need a copy of a recent [Java runtime](#) and you'll need the [HTTP Client library](#).

- You may also submit a Batch Query using <http://www.crossref.org/08downloads/doQPost.java>.
 - For more complete technical documentation please visit <http://doi.crossref.org/doc/userdoc.html>.

What if I don't program and don't know XML?

- Use <http://crossref.org/webDeposit/>



webDeposit
Ver. 1.1

These forms allow you to enter metadata and register DOIs.

For Journals you may select to register a DOI at the journal level only or for articles within a given issue.

- Register only a journal/book level DOI by completing the fields shown below and clicking the 'Submit Journal/Book DOI' button. Mandatory fields for this process are marked with a "+" sign.
- Register DOIs for the articles within a given issue by completing the fields and clicking the 'Add Articles' button. Mandatory fields for this process are marked with a "**".

For Books you must register book and chapter level information. Click the book data type below and enter the required items in the forms. Mandatory fields are marked with a "**".

For Conference Proceedings you must enter event and conference paper information. Click the Conference Proceedings data type below and enter the required items in the forms. Mandatory fields are marked with a "**".

In general it is best practice to enter as much data as you can rather than only the mandatory items.

Note: Your Crossref username and password will be required at the end of this process to submit data to the system. Please insure your browser allows JavaScript so that the data validation will function.

Step 1: Select Data Type

Data Type Selection

Select Data Type: Journal Book Conference Proceedings NLM File **BETA**

Step 2: Identify the Journal

Journal information

Title*+

Abbr.*+

Journal DOI+

URL+

Print ISSN*+ Elect ISSN*+ one ISSN required (either one)

Volume Issue

Issue DOI

URL

Publication date (numerical values, yyyy mm dd)

Year*+ Month: Day:

Enter the article's metadata deposit by selecting 'Finish' best practice to enter has

Step 3: Input the article m

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<doi_data>  
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```

Article information

Title*

Author: First Name

DOI*

URL*

First page: Last page:

Your deposit is now ready to upload to the CrossRef system. Please enter your CrossRef username and password. Also provide a valid email address where the deposit results should be sent and then select 'Deposit'.

If you would like the XML file generated by this process to also be sent to your email address, check the checkbox below

Step 4: Input your user information

User information

Username Password:

e-mail

Send XML

What if I have article in NLM based XML?

-Use <http://www.crossref.org/webDeposit>

Step 1: Select Data Type

Data Type Selection

Select Data Type: Journal Book Conference Proceedings NLM File **BETA**

Step 2: Upload your NLM Data File

NLM File Information

NLM Data File*

System Username*

Password*

Email Address*

DOI*

URL*

How to Query

- Query to obtain a DOI When you have the metadata
 - Use a form at <http://doi.crossref.org>
Piped query, XML query
 - Use the guest query form at <http://www.crossref.org/guestquery>
 - Use the simple text query form at <http://www.crossref.org/SimpleTextQueryIf>
 - Use OpenURL resolver <http://www.crossref.org/openurl>
- Query to obtain metadata using a DOI
 - Use the form at <http://doi.crossref.org>

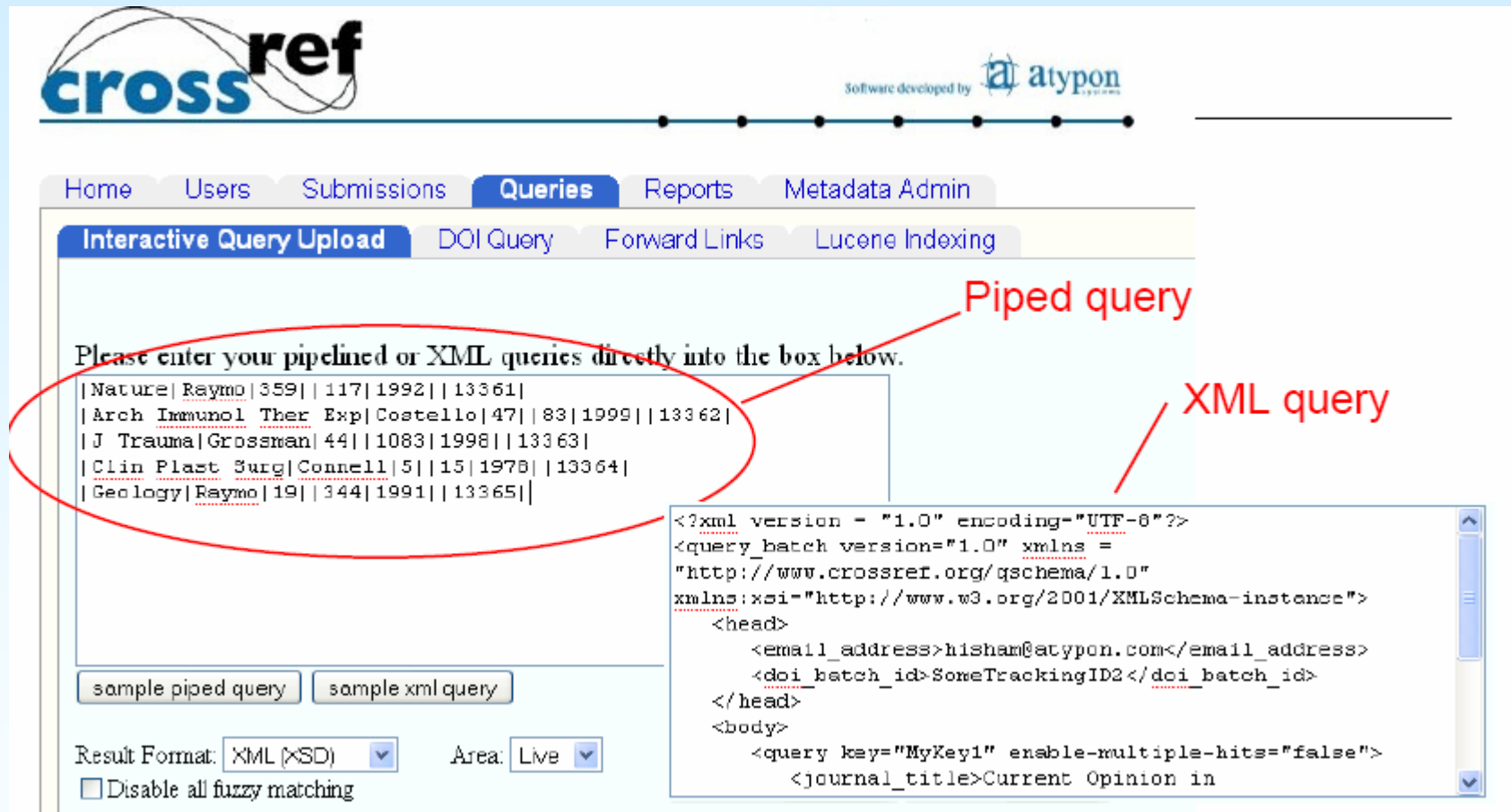
XML Queries

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<author match="exact">Moulton</author>
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</body>
</query_batch>
```

Query to obtain a DOI When you have the metadata

Use a form at <http://doi.crossref.org>

Piped query, XML query



The screenshot shows the Crossref website interface. At the top, the Crossref logo is on the left, and "Software developed by atypon" is on the right. Below the logo is a navigation bar with tabs for Home, Users, Submissions, Queries, Reports, and Metadata Admin. Under the Queries tab, there are sub-tabs for Interactive Query Upload, DOI Query, Forward Links, and Lucene Indexing. The main content area has a heading "Please enter your pipelined or XML queries directly into the box below." Below this heading is a text input box containing a piped query: `|Nature|Raymo|359||117|1992||13361|`
`|Arch Immunol Ther Exp|Costello|47||83|1999||13362|`
`|J Trauma|Grossman|44||1083|1998||13363|`
`|Clin Plast Surg|Connell|5||15|1978||13364|`
`|Geology|Raymo|19||344|1991||13365|`. A red circle highlights this piped query, with a red arrow pointing to the label "Piped query". Below the input box are two buttons: "sample piped query" and "sample xml query". At the bottom left, there are dropdown menus for "Result Format: XML (XSD)" and "Area: Live", and a checkbox for "Disable all fuzzy matching". On the right side, there is a text area containing an XML query: `<?xml version = "1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>`
`<query_batch version="1.0" xmlns =`
`"http://www.crossref.org/qschema/1.0"`
`xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance">`
`<head>`
`<email_address>hisham@atypon.com</email_address>`
`<doi_batch_id>SomeTrackingID2</doi_batch_id>`
`</head>`
`<body>`
`<query key="MyKey1" enable-multiple-hits="false">`
`<journal_title>Current Opinion in`. A red arrow points from the label "XML query" to this XML query.

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This form is a guest query interface to the CrossRef system for individual DOI retrieval. This interface is not intended for automated querying. If you would like to query CrossRef on an automated batch basis, please obtain an account on our system.

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First Author ISSN

Journal Title

Article Title

Volume Issue Page Year

ISBN Component Number

Series Title

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Journal Title	Author	ISSN	Volume	Issue	Page	Year
DOI	Persistent Link					
Article Title						
Spine	JACKSON	03622436	12	6	577	1987
doi:10.1097/00007632-198707000-00014	http://dx.doi.org/10.1097/00007632-198707000-00014					
Foraminal and Extraforaminal Lumbar Disc Herniation: Diagnosis and Treatment						

This form allows you to retrieve Digital Object Identifiers (DOIs) for journal articles, books, and chapters by simply cutting and pasting the reference list into the box below. You may use the form with any reference style, although the tool works most reliably if references are formatted in a standard style such as shown in this example:

Clow GD, McKay CP, Simmons Jr. GM, and Wharton RA, Jr. 1988. Climatological observations and predicted sublimation rates at Lake Hoare, Antarctica. *Journal of Climate* 1:715-728.

To test the interface, simply cut & paste this reference!

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Lopez AD, Mathers CD, Ezzati M, Jamison DT, Murray CJ. Global and regional burden of disease and risk factors, 2001: systematic analysis of population health data. *Lancet* 2006;367:1747-57.

doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(06)68770-9

[http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(06\)68770-9](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(06)68770-9)

Yusuf S, Hawken S, Ounpuu S, et al. Effect of potentially modifiable risk factors associated with myocardial infarction in 52 countries (the INTERHEART study): case-control study. *Lancet* 2004; 364:937-52.

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[http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(04\)17018-9](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(04)17018-9)

Marenberg ME, Risch N, Berkman LF, Floderus B, de Faire U. Genetic susceptibility to death from coronary heart disease in a study of twins. *N Engl J Med* 1994;330:1041-6.

doi:10.1056/NEJM199404143301503

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1056/NEJM199404143301503>

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doi:10.1056/NEJMp068126

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1056/NEJMp068126>

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doi:10.1086/498653

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1086/498653>

Alfakih K, Brown B, Lawrance RA, et al. Effect of a common X-linked angiotensinII type 2-receptor gene polymorphism(???1332 G/A) on the occurrence of premature myocardial infarction and stenotic atherosclerosis requiring revascularization.

Reference not parsed

Atherosclerosis 2007 (in press).

No doi match found.

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